THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1861. NO. 15.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

LETTERS FROM THE WAR.—During the past week a number of letters from members of the Forsyth Companies have been received, from which we have been permitted to make extracts, which appear elsewhere in this paper. In the letter dated Manassas Gap, judging from later accounts received, we are inclined to believe the number of killed and wounded have been unintentionally greatly exaggerated, as it was impossible to obtain a correct statement at the time that letter was written owing to the many rumors afloat, amid the excitement and confusion incident to the occasion. That 15000 troops accompanied President Davis from Richmond is also news to us. We have also been permitted to peruse a letter of later date than either of those published, but being pressed for room and having anticipated the news it contains, we will only mention that all of the Forsyth Companies were well on the 24th inst.

A few brief extracts, however, from the letter last alluded to, written by one who for a number of years was employed in this office, will be interesting to his numerous friends.

In speaking of the fight on Thursday, at Bull Run, he remarks that "on account of not being well drilled we were posted to guard an unprotected point. We were all excitement, and the rustle of a leaf would put us all on our guard. The battle was about three miles off, yet we could hear everything, and soon had the pleasure of hearing the shouts and cheers of our men as they charged bayonets, and made the Yankees clip it.

Speaking of the Sunday's battle, he says: "Although we were not actually engaged, yet we were fiercely bombarded, 150 shells being thrown at us from a large steel rifled cannon. The bombs were from 9 inches to a foot long, with a cap at one end, so as to explode wherever they struck. Several of these bombs have been sent to the *Museum*.

I cannot estimate correctly the number of dead and wounded. The victory is a glorious one, and proves again that the God of battles is on our side."

THE LOSS.—There are so many different statements as to the loss of the killed and wounded at the battle of Manassas, that it seems impossible to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion.

Late accounts put down our loss at not exceeding 500; and 5,000 is the lowest estimate of the enemy's dead.

ONLY CRIPPLED, NOT DEAD.—It seems Gen. Scott is trying to shirk the responsibility of his late defeat at Manassas. We learn from the Petersburg Exp. that the old General "told a gentleman on Tuesday last, that he had allowed McDowell's column to move only because he was harrassed to death by the press and high officials of the government. His judgment was against the movement, and it was the first time in his life he had yielded."

That Gen. Scott will endeavor to retrieve his lost fortune, we have no doubt; and those who suppose, (as the Fayetteville Observer remarks) "that the power and the determination of the bad men at Washington are broken down," will find themselves mistaken. Superhuman efforts will be made to retrieve their disasters.

Therefore we repeat, let all young men who conveniently can, volunteer their services in the cause of the South, without delay.

VOLUNTEER NOW!—Several gentlemen, accompanied by the Salem Brass Band, attended the several tax gatherings in the County, during the past week, for the purpose of encouraging our young men to enlist in the defence of their country, a good opportunity being offered in a company of State troops now forming in this county, to which we have heretofore alluded, and the advertisement of which appears in this issue.

We hope those of our young men who can be spared from their business at home will not hesitate any longer, as it is much better and more patriotic to volunteer than to be drafted into service. And we assure the citizens of Forsyth that if the requisite number of troops cannot be procured *voluntarily*, a *draft* will most assuredly be resorted to.

Hon. A. H. Shepperd, Gen. J. F. Poindexter, R. L. Patterson, Esq, and others, we learn, addressed the people on these occasions. And Mr. Shepperd appealed to the young men, in his usual felicitous manner, to fly to the rescue of our Southern country, dwelling eloquently upon the glorious victory so recently achieved over the hirelings of the North. Messrs. Poindexter and Patterson also delivered eloquent and stirring speeches, exhorting our young men to volunteer their services in defence of our beloved South.

Hon. A. H. Shepperd has four sons in the service of the Confederate States:

One, Lieut. F. E. Shepperd, late of the U. S. Navy, and but recently returned from a cruise in the steamer Brooklyn. Immediately upon his return, he resigned his position, which he had filled with credit to himself and the country, and came home and tarried at his father's residence but a few days, when he departed for New Orleans, his services having been tendered and accepted by the Confederate States, and he has now an appointment in the Southern Navy.

Two other sons, Hamilton and William, are in the 11th Regiment N. C Volunteers, the former holding the office of Commissary, and the latter that of Seargeant. And the third, Jacob, is a Lieutenant in the company of State troops now forming in this and the adjoining counties.

We are glad to learn that the two companies now in progress, are rapidly filling up.

OREGON INLET.—The Extra Standard has a lengthy account of an engagement near the fortification at Oregon Inlet, on our coast, between the steamer Beaufort, commanded by Lieut. Duval, and a Federal steamer, name unknown. The Yankee three masted war steamer had 8 guns and 175 men, while the N. C. steamer had only one gun and 26 men. After exchanging several shot the Yankee steamer retired.—Nobody hurt. The fortifications at that point are being strengthened.

☞ On last Sabbath, at the opening of the service in the Moravian Church, Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, in a fervent prayer, acknowledged gratitude to Almighty God, who so signally favored the cause of the South, at the late battle of Manassas.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LOAN.—We learn from the Greensboro' Times that the Directors of the Farmer's Bank, at that place, have resolved to take $25,000 of the Confederate loan.

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop has been harvested and secured, and is generally pronounced "first rate."

The prospect of the corn crop never was better, and if not cut off by drought or other contingency, the yield will be immense.

THE WAR CRISIS IN THE NORTH.—Northern commerce is represented as being destroyed, her business paralyzed, and her people starving. The poorer classes are gradually drifting to want, and it is feared that bread riots among the laboring classes will ensue. Next week we will publish some details of the sufferings in the North.

GOING HOME.—Very late Washington dispatches state that 15,000 of the three month Lincoln volunteers had gone home. And a Louisville dispatch says, more are leaving than the Lincolnites are willing to have known, and their departure is not noticed at head-quarters.

☞ There has been no battle since the great battle of Manassas.

WHO TOOK SHERMAN'S BATTERY?—The Raleigh Register learns from a gentleman just from Richmond that there is strong reason to believe that Sherman's famous Battery was taken in the first instance by the late lamented Col. Fisher's Regiment of N. C. State troops, and that it was after the capture, and when he was beyond the battery, and between it and the enemy, that he met his death. His body was found about forty yards from the battery. It seems that a Georgia Regiment came up and mistaking the 6th Regiment for Yankees, fired and charged upon them and thus became possessed of the battery after it had been captured by the 6th.

Teacher's Convention.—In regard to this meeting in Raleigh, we find a brief paragraph in the Biblical Recorder, which we append:

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, a conference of many of the most eminent teachers in the State was held in this city, to devise measures for supplying our schools with text books. Among those present we noticed Prof. Phillips of Chapel Hill, Prof. Sterling of Greensborough, Prof. DeSchweinitz of Salem, Prof. Johnson of Floral College, Profs. Wingate and Royal of Wake Forest College, Prof. Webster, recently of Portsmouth, Va., but now of Carolina City. It was ascertained that the present supply of Northern text books would last but a short time, and the most important question for the meeting to decide was, how to fill the place of these. Two plans were proposed. First, to republish Northern books; second, to publish new Southern books. The latter was adopted with the concurrence of the whole body. To us this is one of the most important movements that has marked the present era in our history. It points with unerring certainty to our entire independence of the North.

THE VIRGINIA LEVY.—At last the Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation which meets with favor. It calls for ten per cent. of the white population of the entire State. This will furnish 109,737 men, and if carried through all the eleven States of the Confederacy would produce an army of 567,219—enough to whip Lincoln and all his Yankees. Each county is to make up its proportion. Some, which have already ten per cent. of their whites in the field, will not have to furnish any more.—*Fay. Obs.*

Northern Congress.

In the House, Crittenden's resolution charging civil war upon the South, passed by yeas 122, to nays 2—Burnett and Reid.

In the Senate the bill providing for the confiscation of property of rebels found in arms against the United States was taken up. Trumbull offered an amendment that slaves of men employed in aiding the rebellion be forfeited by their master. The bill passed by yeas 32 nays 6—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Howell voting in the negative.

In the Senate the bill to increase the military establishment was returned from the House. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments. A message was received from the President. The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wright offered a resolution that the reverses at Bull's Run in no way impaired their ultimate success, &c., which was tabled.

On the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President, Mr. Bayard of Delaware made a bold and fearless speech, denouncing these acts and the coercion policy. He said, "no King of England, for the last two hundred years, has attempted to suspend the liberty bill of Great Britain, yet the President of the United States has not only assumed this power, but chosen to delegate it to a subordinate military officer, in gross violation of the Constitution of the country. When you have passed the resolutions now before us, there will be no longer any free institutions in America; this will have ceased to be a land of liberty." He had been as deeply attached to the Union as any man, and would gladly have sacrificed all he had of property to preserve it; but it could not be done by coercion, or conquest.

Good for Mr. Bayard!

WASHINGTON July 26.—In the House Mr. McClernard said that provision should be made for additional resources, else the Government credit would fail. Mr. Wright said it had failed already. In the Committee of the Whole the direct tax meets with violent opposition. In the Senate, a resolution for maintaining the supremacy of the Union, passed by a vote of thirty yeas to one nay

Fayetteville Observer.

A RIOT IN WASHINGTON.—The Richmond Enquirer says, on the authority of a gentleman from Alexandria, that

"The time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they could not be paid off until the ensuing Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. When they retreated they went straight to Washington, and demanded their wages, that they might return to their homes. Their rights were again denied, however, and then resulted a fight. The regulars were called out, and in the conflict which resulted blood was freely shed on both sides. The panic was so great that had it not been for throwing open the draw on the long bridge, and anchoring the steamboats in the stream, the entire army would have retreated to the city of Washington, if not beyond."

The Bank Convention at Richmond adjourned on the 20th inst., after having expressed an opinion in favor of the Government issuing one hundred millions in Treasury Notes (in addition to what has already been authorized,) in fives, tens and twenties, not to bear interest. Other denominations to bear interest at the rate of seven and three tenths.

We were pained to learn, as our paper was going to press last evening, that Lieut. W. P. Mangum, son of ex-Senator Mangum, died of the wound received at the great battle on the 21st inst. We had hoped from accounts previously received, that the wound was not so serious.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

The Hon. Asa Biggs has been appointed by President Davis to be Judge of the Confederate Court for the district of North Carolina, the post he had previously held under the Government of the United States.

George V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsborough, has been appointed by the same authority District Attorney. R. P. Dick, Esq., was the incumbent under the Federal Government.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Hampton has been evacuated, but before leaving it the Federalists fired Odd Fellows Hall, and it, together with the Jail and four other buildings, were consumed.

Flag News will be evacuated within 24 hours.

DISAPPOINTED.—Our readers will regret to learn that the cargo of coffee by the wreck of the barque Linwood, a short time since at Hatteras, is so injured that only a few hundred bags can be saved. The vessel and most of her cargo are worthless.—Raleigh Standard.

LATEST NEWS.

We find but little news by our last mails. The government very properly keeps its movements a secret. The news of the occupation of Alexandria by the Confederates and the movement upon Arlington heights, has not been confirmed. Yankee prisoners continue to arrive at Richmond. About 250 Southern prisoners, taken at Rich Mountain, have been released on parole and have arrived in Richmond. It is stated that an entire Pennsylvania regiment has been captured at Fall's Church. It is said that of the 600 of the 8th Georgia regiment, commanded by the lamented Col. Bartow, only 60 rallied after the battle. Gen. McClellan has expressed the opinion that something must be done or the resources of Lincoln's government must fail.

Large numbers of the Northern troops whose time has expired are returning home. The panic in New York was immense. Wall street was powerfully affected. Stocks fell 5 and 6 per cent. immediately. The Northern press universally express surprise and indignation at the defeat. Of course they blame the government and the officers, but admit that the South has some courage. The worst has come at last, all admit. A desperate effort will be made to rally in support of the Capital. A rally of the South at this juncture, will plant our standards in Washington, and recover the glorious old State of Maryland from the iron heel of despotism. It is said that the Federals have possession of Charleston, Kanawha county, Va.

Col. Lee's, the 6th regiment of N. C. Volunteers are at Monterey, Va., 46 miles north of Staunton.

Bal. Standard.

MISSOURI.—The State Convention of Missouri appears to be in the interest of Lincoln and traitors to the South. It has abolished the existing State Government and the Legislature. Gov. Jackson is in Richmond. He says 100,000 men are ready to take up arms in defence of the South.

J. A. Engelhard, Esq., is Private Secretary to Gov. Clark. Mr. Graham Daves, the late Private Secretary, occupies the position, we believe, of Adjutant in Col. Pettigrew's regiment.

Gen. Patterson's presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry, with a portion of his command awaiting the arrival of Gen. Banks.

Twenty thousand steamboatmen are out of employment on the Mississippi river, in consequence of the embargo at Cairo.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—An expedition consisting probably of six hundred launches have burned nine sloops and schooners, belonging to the Confederates.

FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool advices to the 18th inst. are received. Cotton buoyant at ¼d advance. Sales in two days 40,000 bales, speculators taking 20,000.

The London Times thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the Northerners to reconsider their rejection of peace or compromise.

A late Paris Constitutionalist says that "all Europe is directly interested in ending promptly the fratricidal contest in America."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—McClelland is to have command in Chief.

The Senate Loan Bill has been amended (permitting the issue of five dollar Treasury Notes,) and passed.

The Bill increasing the medical force, including among other provisions the prohibition of selling Liquor to Soldiers, and a penalty of $25.00 each offence, has also been passed.

A Bill appropriating ten millions for the purchase of arms, has also passed.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—On Monday before leaving Manassas, President Davis very properly promoted this noble officer from the rank of Brigadier to that of a full General.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gen. McClellan has arrived. A committee from New York is here who are urging the Government to place Gen. Wool in a position of active employment.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Hon. Robt Toombs, of Georgia, preferring active duty in the field to the office of Secretary of State of the Confederate Government, has resigned that office and been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate army. And the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Va., has succeeded to the office of Secretary of State.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The Secretary of War of the Confederate States has recommended that 300 regiments of troops be called out. It is understood that Congress will leave the number of regiments discretionary with the President. As old Scott says, let there be enough.—Fay. Obs.

In the Senate a bill has been passed to define and punish conspiracies, and for the suppression of rebellion.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

This body has lately been engaged on the Patent Laws, Organization of the Army, Indemnity of slaves taken by the enemy, the Franking Privilege, Provisions for Federal Naval Officers resigned,—without final action.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This report has been sent into Congress for consideration in secret session; and we understand that the recommendations it makes of such large additions to the army, are likely to be opposed, at least to a certain degree. The report shows that already 192 Regiments and 82 Batallions have been accepted into service, besides various detachments of artillery and companies of cavalry not yet made up into Regiments.

Information is obtained from the report of the recommendation of the Secretary that Congress accept and call into service 300 Regiments.

This large increase to the army is recommended and urged in view of the immense additions to the forces of the Lincoln Government.

It is understood that there is no doubt that Congress will make a large increase to the army, probably by a bill to authorize the President to make such increase as he may think necessary.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, has been confirmed as Secretary of State.

The Business Before Congress—The Ways and Means.

It is learned that Congress will shortly terminate its session, the business before it being only the proper provision of ways and means. In this connection Congress, it is understood, will look, in a considerable measure, to the action of the Banks. It is regretted that this action is embarrassed by the position of the Louisiana Banks which are prohibited from suspending specie payments under pain of forfeiture of their charters. In Alabama, there is no such prohibition, although the Mobile Banks refuse to suspend specie payments.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WISE LEGION.

BRILLIANT VICTORY!

The Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday says:

Dr. M. A Patton, Medical Director of the Wise Legion, arrived in this city last night direct from the seat of war in the Kanawha Valley, and brings some cheering intelligence of the movements of our gallant troops in that section.

On Wednesday a detachment of our troops, numbering 200, was stationed at an outpost on Scarey creek, sixteen miles below Charleston. They were attacked during the day by a division of Ohio and Indiana troops, 2,800 strong, and though the assault was vigorous, our men held the post for two hours, when they received a reinforcement of 400 men. At this time we delivered a couple of rounds of chain-shot into the ranks of the invaders which wound up the fight.

The battle was fought in an open field; our men unprotected by anything save their arms and invincible spirit.

The result of the engagement was a loss on our side of three men killed, and one slightly wounded; while, at the lowest estimate, 175 of the invaders were made to bite the dust. We also captured two Colonels, two Lieut. Colonels three Captains and a Major, and about forty prisoners; among them, Mr. Roberts, a member of the Wheeling Convention, and the special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was caught in a hollow tree, with his report already written out of the victory they were just going, but didn't happen to gain, owing to the interference of our troops.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT FEAT.

A most gallant achievement was performed the day before in the same section, by eighty-two dragoon under command of the intrepid Col. Clarkson (aid to Gen. Wise) while on a scouting expedition. Dividing his command into equal parties, he took command of one himself and assigned the other to Capt. Brock, of the Rockbridge Cavalry. Advancing upon a body of the enemy by the direct road, he sent Capt. Brock around the hill.

The enemy discovered Col. Clarkson, when 200 yards distant, and they retreated rapidly up the hill, followed by the gallant Colonel. The enemy lost seven killed in their retreat. Capt. Brock attempted to charge upon the other side, of the hill, but it was too precipitous to allow it. Col. Clarkson, in the meantime, discovered that the retreating party was falling back on a camp of 1500 men, notwithstanding which he continued the charge and, at the head of his noble little band, rushed through the startled camp like a whirlwind, firing right and left into their ranks, killing 18 or 20; wounding, perhaps, as many more, and before the enemy could collect their scattered senses, effected a retreat, single file, down the hill, without the loss of a single man, and but one horse killed and another wounded. Some of our men, it is said, actually snatched the guns from two or three of the Yankees before they could shoot. The escape of the command is almost miraculous, several platoons having fired at them. The enemy had two pieces of Artillery. They had trained them upon Capt. Brock's command, but while in the very act of firing, both guners were killed by one of Capt. B's men armed with a double-barreled shot gun.

NURSES.—The Bulletin says that three or four ladies of Charlotte, well provided with hospital stores, recently departed for Yorktown, to nurse and provide for the soldiers who may be sick at that point.

MARRIED.

In Forsyth County on the 16th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Flynt Esqr., by Rev. J. E. Mann, JOHN M. RICHMOND Esq., and Miss MARY M. FLYNT.

DIED.

At his residence, in Yadkin Co., N. C., of billious fever, on the 4th inst., WILLIAM D. POINDEXTER, aged 32 years and some months.

He has left a large circle of relatives and friends who loved and respected him, besides an affectionate wife and three promising little daughters, to mourn their irreparable loss.

May the God of Heaven look down with a pitying eye upon the widow and bless the fatherless.

"The time is short, the season near
"When death will us remove,
"To leave our friends, however dear,
'And all we fondly love."
"Therefore be ye also ready." A RELATIVE.

General Muster.

THE Commissioned Officers and Field Music of the 66th regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to attend at Winston, on TUESDAY the 20th and WEDNESDAY the 21st days of August next, by 10 o'clock, a. m. on each day, properly armed ready for drill. Also the Commanding officers of the companies composing said regiment, are hereby commanded to attend at Winston, with the companies under their respective commands, on THURSDAY the 22nd day of August next, armed and equipped, as the law directs by 10 o'clock, a. m. ready for Batallion Drill.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The undersigned is appointed an Agent for the reception of subscriptions, of such portions of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate States.

These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:

1st. It offers the best investment in public securities either North or South.

2d. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax.

3d. It will prove to Europe and the World, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our ability to do so, &c., &c.

The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive other subscriptions and to give further information if necessary.

H. K. BURGWYN,

Raleigh, North Carolina.

COMMUNICATION.

SALEM, July 31, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—In the hope that some of your readers may be interested in the matter for which I ask a small space in your paper, I beg leave to communicate to you the following:

Mr. Crowder's appeal for means to reprint tracts and New Testaments, the channels through which these valuable treasures formerly were obtained having been closed, met with a hearty response in our midst. Not only did the Salem Tract Society make a donation of $125, but individuals sent in a very large number of tracts, in addition to a large amount voted him by the Society and a collection made at the church doors on last Sunday, though never given out or recommended from the pulpit, yielded the very respectable sum of $115. Every patriot and christian believer will desire our valiant soldiers to be provided with spiritual food, which they surely require in their exposed and perilous condition, but we have also evidence that they themselves feel the want of nourishment for their never-dying souls. Of this fact letters received by Mr. Crowder from Chaplains of North Carolina Regiments, give abundant proof. Allow me to copy extracts from two of them.

LETTERS FROM TWO CHAPLAINS OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

Our Soldiers anxious for Tracts and the Scriptures.

A Chaplain at Suffolk writes me, "The package of tracts which you so kindly sent me, were received in due time. On Sabbath I distributed a large number of them, and they were gratefully received by the soldiers. The Biblas and Testaments have also come. As soon as it was announced that they were to be distributed, the men crowded to my tent, and in two or three hours all the Testaments and most of the Bibles were gone. And now as I pass through the encampment at leisure hours, I find many of the soldiers reading them. The same is the case in the hospitals which I have supplied. Enclosed you will find five dollars, the voluntary contribution of several officers to your cause."

Another writes:—"Your timely and appropriate gift of tracts for the soldiers came like a God-send—our men were nearly starved for something to read, and these little messengers of mercy were gladly welcomed throughout the camp.—When I began to distribute them the soldiers flocked around to get one apiece—and some even came to buy them, men too who make no profession of religion. As soon as our pay day comes, I hope to make a good collection in behalf of the North Carolina Tract Agency. I should like to obtain a lot of small Bibles and Testaments.—Where can they be had? Many of our men are without them. May the Lord abundantly bless your labors to extend His kingdom,"

Mr. Crowder adds:

"I hope that each one who reads the above will feel it, not only a duty, but a privilege, to give a donation to help print gospel truth for the present and eternal good of our noble defenders. Every dollar enables us to print here 1,500 pages, approved by all our pastors; and we are now preparing to print over 30,000 tracts in a day, but we must have funds with which to do this. The demand for tracts is greater than the means to supply.—*Let each minister and patriot do something immediately* to aid us in supplying this demand.

From a few friends at Warrenton, I have received $40 to aid this cause, which was collected mainly by an active christian lady. A gentleman at Newbern has collected and sent me $37; another there sent $16 as his own donation. Sundry friends at Hillsborough sent $99 18; and a few other places and individuals from $20 to 50 cents. We anxiously hope to hear from many others very soon. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER,
Tract Agent

With these sentiments the writer fully agrees, and wishes Mr. Crowder and all who are similarly engaged, the amplest success in their undertakings.

If you will kindly publish these few lines, many, and the writer included, will be more thankful, as he understands that it was publicly asserted by a "hill" that all our present national troubles were caused by the "abominable trash" published and distributed by the American Tract Society. Was ever a more narrowminded or entirely unfounded accusation made? I doubt not that thousands will protest, with the writer, against such an illiberal and mistaken view of a society by whose instrumentality multitudes have been brought from darkness to light.

Respectfully yours,

G. F. B.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

RICHMOND, July 26, 1861.

One of the poor wretches taken prisoner was badly wounded in the leg, and the limb was amputated to-day at one of our hospitals, the patient being first placed under the influence of chloroform. Upon reviving, the exhausted creature looked wildly about him, and gave evident signs of alarm, but seeing all about him ready to minister to his wants, he sighed piteously, and exclaimed that he had been greatly deceived, and added, that if God should spare his life, and he ever reached home again, he would give his people information that would open their eyes.

A gentleman informs me that one of the wounded in the battle was from the Southern States and fought in the Confederate ranks.—He is a Frenchman and has been through the Crimean war. He said in all that war he saw no such battle as the one on Sunday last. The charge on Sherman's battery was terrific, and he expresses the opinion that every Federal soldier at those guns was killed.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Ely, a member of the Federal Congress from New York, sent for the Hon. now General Pryor, a day or two since, and desired him to say to President Davis, that he was not in the battle, but was a mere spectator, and when taken prisoner was far removed from the scene of action. That he had not taken up arms against our Government and never intended to do so. Mr. Pryor promptly replied that he would make any statement to the President which Ely desired, and did so, but he has not been released. It is intimated that the Lincoln Government talk of executing Col. Thomas, of Maryland, who was captured a few days since, and the Hon. Mr. Ely being in our clutches, may save the life of Col. Thomas. The action of the President will be universally approved.

The *Dispatch* of this morning says it is stated on reliable information, that Thomas Francis Meagher, known as an Irish patriot, was killed in the battle of Sunday. This will be gratifying intelligence to every Southern heart.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

FROM THE PRESS EXTRA OF JULY 27th.

LETTER FROM Capt. WHARTON.

Last night (Friday) we received a letter from Capt. Wharton of the "Forsyth Greys," which no doubt was intended for our regular issue. It is dated Manassas Gap, July 22nd, (Monday, the day after the great battle.) Capt. Wharton says:—

Our regiment is now and has been for four days at a place called Bull's Run or Point of Rocks, four miles from Manassas Gap, where the great battle was fought yesterday (Sunday.) The number of the enemy, as reported by themselves was from 60,000 to 70,000, and they were completely routed with a loss of at least 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. Our loss is supposed to be about 2,500 in killed and wounded, our strength having been less than 40,000.

Our Regiment was placed in the centre, but the attack was principally on the left wing of our army. Although the enemy fired some 150 shot and shell at us, they did not approach near enough for musketry, and not a single man in our regiment was hurt. We captured from the enemy a large amount of artillery and baggage.

Yours truly,

R. W. WHARTON.

In addition to the above, we glean the following from our daily exchanges:

RICHMOND, July 25.—A passenger from Manassas says that only between 40 and 50 were killed in the North Carolina Regiments. The only officer killed was Col. Fisher.

Two regiments of Indianians have returned to Indianapolis, and been mustered out of service. Three more are on their way home.

It is reported that Butler, of Fortress Monroe, and Magruder of our forces, have joined battle, but no particulars are given.

Among other articles captured by the Southerners are several hundred handcuffs, intended for our men.

In this despatch the loss of the Northerners is put down at 800 killed, 3000 wounded and 1000 prisoners. Ours at about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded.

It is positively known that we captured 41 pieces of cannon, which are now all ranged in front of Beauregard's quarters. In addition, we captured about 25,000 stand of arms, 1200 horses, and all of the enemy's wagons, ammunition, medicine chests, hospital stores, ambulances, &c., amounting in value to several millions of dollars. The ambulances are of the most magnificent description, and will prove of vast benefit to our army.

A NICE YANKEE DINNER PARTY BROKEN UP.

About half the members of the Federal Congress were distant spectators of the battle. At Centreville was found a table bounteously spread, surrounded by empty seats and 20baskets of champaigne, where Senator Wilson was in the act of entertaining a large dinner party on our arrival. He himself narrowly escaped. He got out of the village in the disguise of a driver of a market cart. Among other curiosities seized there, were a number of bills of fare of dinners McDowell intended to give at different points, all in French, and elaborate as to the *cuisine*. Some of them are in Richmond.

FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

We have taken 61 pieces of cannon, 25,000 stand of arms, and more than 500 wagons laden with stores and munitions, and a quantity of provisions, stated at so great a figure as to be absolutely incredible.

Another dispatch dated Richmond, July 23, says: We, of the South, have taken in all 59 cannon, with horses, gears, &c., complete, 500 wagons, with stores, provisions, &c., a large amount of ammunition, and small arms in great quantity.

Gen. Scott is reported to have been at Fairfax Courthouse during the opening of the engagement.

NARROW ESCAPE OF OLD "FUSS AND FEATHERS."—It is currently reported, and even vouched for by some of the passengers, that General Scott was near the scene of action in his carriage. When the retreat of his army took place, Scott left the vehicle and escaped in one direction, while the carriage drove off in another. Our men, of course, pursued the carriage and captured it, and in it found the sword and epaulettes of the old General. A letter from Mannassas tells the same story.

Trumbull, and other members of Lincoln's Congress, were on the field with McDowell, fully provided with luxuries of every kind, with which to have celebrated their triumph, but they did not carry these delicacies back to Alexandria.

The number of killed on our side is fixed at about 640. Our wounded exceeded 1,000.

The Battle at Stone Bridge.

The following brief but comprehensive account of the great battle, is taken from the Richmond Inquirer of July 24th, which that paper says is "an authentic account."

General Beauregard disposed his army along the banks of Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford, to the Stone Bridge Ford, the stream being between the two armies, and our Brigades so arranged as to guard the various fords between the two points above named.

The enemy advanced within range at 8 o'clock, A. M., opened a heavy fire on Gen. Bonham's command at Mitchell's Ford, and kept it up some time to deceive our troops as to the real point of attack. It was soon discovered to be a feint, and the left wing of our line found to be very heavily pressed. The enemy concentrated on that point, by rapid marches, and overwhelming masses of troops of all arms, and at 10 o'clock the battle raged at its height. Generals Beauregard and Johnston arrived on the scene nearly at the same times and both exhibited great personal prowess and courage in the engagement.—Gen. Beauregard rode up and down the line till his horse was killed; Gen. Johnston seized a standard and rallied a wavering Regiment. Troops were rapidly moved from the right and centre to the relief of the left, and by 3 o'clock, 15,000 of our men were there in the furious action against 35,000 of the enemy. At that hour Gen. Kirby Smith's Brigade arrived, on the Railroad from Winchester to Manassas Junction, at a point within two miles of Stone Bridge. Seeing the violence of the contest there, this General stopped the cars; and, dismounting, his men marched straight on the enemy, without orders, and without going to the Junction, thereby saving a five mile march. Gen. Beauregard did not at first recognize this Brigade and believed it a flank movement of the enemy, till they came near enough for the flag to be distinguished. On their arrival in line, a general charge was made and the enemy broke and fled precipitately.

When the armies reached Centreville, where McDowell had 15,000 fresh men and heavy guns in position, he made a desperate rally. But another charge of the Confederates broke the new lines, and his disaster became complete.

The body of our army pursued to Fairfax, and planted our flag on the Court House.—The Cavalry cut up the enemy six miles farther, to Falls Church, only four miles of Arlington.

We have killed and wounded some 7,000 or 8,000 of the enemy, and taken nearly 1,000 prisoners, while others are constantly brought in from the woods. Among them is Ely, a member of the Federal Congress from New York: Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox, with many other prominent persons.

Our own loss is 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. No prisoners. Our Regiments most suffering are the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8 h Georgia, Fisher's N. C. Regiment, and Hampton's Legion.

In regard to Col. Fisher's Regiment, we learn that their entire loss will not probably exceed 100 or 150. Col. Fisher was killed in front of his regiment while leading his men on to the fight. The Colonel dismounted, divested himself of his watch, sword and coat, and swinging a carbine across his shoulder, called to his men to follow him, which they did with great enthusiasm. This occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock, p. m. during the critical hour of the battle, which has been already referred to. The Colonel was struck by a conical musket ball, just over the left eye, which passed through his hat at the base of the crown, and went entirely through the skull coming out behind. He of course died instantly and without pain.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Lightfoot, of the Sixth N. C. Regiment was severely wounded in the thigh, causing him to fall from his horse. He was immediately taken up and carried from the field.

Maj. Webb, of this regiment, is reported wounded, but this needs confirmation.

Capt. W. J. Freeland's company G, of the Sixth, from Orange county, N. C., and Capt. York's company I, from Wake, were subjected to a raking fire from the enemy, and suffered terribly. The chief loss of the Regiment fell on these two companies.

Col. Fisher's body servant, who has his late master's watch, sword and other effects, passed through Petersburg yesterday afternoon, in discharge of the melancholy duty of delivering the articles to the lamented Colonel's family. This servant secured a splendid Colt's rifle from the side of a Federal soldier's body, and disposed of the gun in Richmond for $100.

The bugler of the Sixth Regiment found a silver half dollar and two quarters in the pocket of a dead Yankee after the fight, which had been struck by a ball, and bent so as to resemble a cup, in appearance, thus showing the great force of balls ejected from improved arms.

Capt. York, of Company I, encountered one of the enemy within ten steps of him, with rifle drawn, but the Captain was too quick for his adversary. Before the latter could pull trigger, Capt. Y. shot him dead, and procured his rifle. The rifle passed through Petersburg yesterday, destined to the Captain's wife.

The Alabama Fourth Regiment was in the thickest of the fight, and we regret to hear that they were badly cut to pieces.

The Maryland Regiment had a forward position in this wing of the army, and all accounts agree, that they fought with the greatest desperation. It is said they have suffered severely.

Gen. Johnston fought most heroically, and during one hour in the afternoon, when there were indications of wavering on the part of our men, it is said that the General dismounted seven different times, and addressed his men in the most encouraging terms. One time he seized the colors of a company, and rushing to the front bid his men follow. This had the desired effect, and inspired his troops to a most enthusiastic degree.

Monday morning, just before the train departed from Manassas, some of our men trought in a magnificent carraige, drawn by four splendid horses. It was not ascertained bo whom it belonged, but many were of the opinion that it came from Washington on Sunday, and had contained the bodies of that precious quartette—Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott, W. H. Seward and Simeon Cameron. They, it was thought, had gone down to take a view of the conflict at a safe distance, but upon the terrible route of the Yankee hordes, leaped from the elegant equipage, and sought safety in the forests.

All with whom we have conversed, agree in estimating our killed and wounded at from 2,500 to 3,000. That of the enemy it is thought by those who had good opportunity of judging, will certainly reach 18,000. It is said that their dead lay about in piles of ten, twelve, and more, while the ground was literally covered with the slain in all directions. This may appear incredible to some, but when it is recollected that according to the enemy's account, 900 out of 1100 Pet Lambs, (Fire Zouaves,) were slaughtered, and that the other New York Regiments suffered terribly, the number will not appear so startling. Large numbers of their dead were carried from the battle field during the day, and when our troops pursued the retreating forces, hundreds and hundreds, of the wounded, dying and dead, lined the roads for miles. When these facts are taken into consideration, it may be well conceded that the enemy's loss has been positively appalling.

The prisoners taken were brought into Manassas early Monday morning. Our informant states that they occupied a full half acre of ground, and stood as closely as they could be well crowded together. They presented a most pitiable appearance. Many of them were shoeless, hatless and almost shirtless. After ten hours hard fighting and twenty-four hours without food, they looked haggard and care-worn to a painful degree.

Capt. Hale, of the Grayson Dare-Devils, (says the Lynchburg Republican,) is among the killed in the battle on Sunday at Manassas. A large number of his company were also killed and many wounded. They were in the thickest of the fight, and acted in the most gallant manner.

The gallant Colonel Wheat is not dead, as was reported, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INCIDENTS.—Among many inreresting incidents of the battle, we deem the following not unworthy of special mention:

During the height of the battle, many of our troops, in their anxiety to get a sure pop at the enemy, left the ranks for that purpose and advanced some distance in front. One of these James Wooldridge, of Capt. Blankinship's company, who was wounded, made for a tree, which would afford him protection, but just as he arrived there, a Lincolnite came up, who disputed the possession of the tree with Wooldridge. The matter was, however, quickly settled, for without any parley, Wooldridge ran his bayonet through the Yankee, killing him instantly. A Federal officer then rode up, who had observed the affair, and while Wooldridge's bayonet was still in the body of his victim, ordered him to surrender. The proposition, however, did not accord with Wooldridge's idea, for in an instant his bayonet was withdrawn, and he let the officer have the full benefit of it, and killed him instantly also. Two more Lincolnites were just then rushing upon Wooldridge, but observing the fate of those who had preceded them, immediately turned about, and taking to their heels as fast as they could, left our hero in possession of the much coveted tree. Wooldridge was subsequently wounded, no doubt in consequence of exposing himself unnecessarily.

Another of the incidents mentioned to us is, that while a negro servant of Capt. Laughorne's company was moving about over the field, he was ordered to surrender by a Federal officer, who rode up to where he was unexpectedly. Nothing daunted, however, and not relishing the idea of surrendering to a Yankee, the negro replied, "No sir-ree, you are my prisoner," at the same moment drawing a pistol and shooting the officer dead. The sabre here then secured the officer's side arms, and when the battle was over, boasted largely of having given a quietus to one at least of "the stinkin' Yankees, who come here 'specting to whip us Southerners."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express relates the following:

"One of the most interesting incidents of the battle is presented in the case of Wylie P. Mangum, jr., son of Ex-Senator Mangum, of North Carolina. This young man was attached to Col. Fisher's Regiment, I believe, and owes the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented to him by his sister.—He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on a fly leaf by the sister who gave it, was perfectly legible. It read thus: "To my brother. He will read a portion of this blessed word every day, and remember his sister."

MAJ. WHEAT'S SPECIAL BATTALION, FROM LOUISIANA.

Lieut. Dickinson, of New Orleans, now in this city, and who was shot in the thigh with a Minnie ball, in the battle on Sunday, says that he was a member of Major Wheat's battalion, and out of 400 which constituted that command, there were not more than 100 that escaped death and wounds. Major Wheat was shot through the body, and was surviving on Wednesday, although his case is exceedingly critical.

Lieut. Dickinson also says that the Catahowla (La.) Guerillas, Capt. Behoup, fought with desperation, and he thinks his command was nearly all killed and wounded. The Captain, although for a long time in the hottest of the fight, escaped unhurt.

He also says the Tiger Rifles, of La., in a perfect shower of bullets, bombs, and balls, threw down their rifles and charged upon the enemy's lines with their knives and put them to flight.

Maj. Wheat's batalion fought on the extreme left, where the battle raged hottest.—Although only 400 strong, they, with a Georgia regiment, charged a column of Federalists, mostly regulars, of 8,000. When the battle was over, less than half responded to the call, and some of them are wounded.

It is said of one of the companies that, upon reaching the enemy's column, they threw down their rifles, (having no bayoneta) drew their bowie knives and cut their way through the enemy, with a loss of two-thirds of the company.

Such was the dauntless bravery of Wheat's battallion, and such is the heroism of the Confederate army."

"Porte Crayon."—Under the heading of "Davy Strother," the Winchester *Virginian* thus pays its respects to a person who is said to be among the Lincolnite prisoners now in Richmond:

An individual of the above name, a native of Berkeley county, who has long been a penny-a-liner for Black Republican journals of the North, had the honor of accompanying the Lincoln troops into Charlestown and aiding the thieves in procuring comfortable quarters for the chief rogues. This we have from reliable gentlemen who saw the villain enter the town at the head of the troops. All such Southern Black Republicans should be shot down at sight. A Virginia Lincolnite should be shown no quarter. These snakes in the grass in our midst are our meanest and worst enemies, and should be crushed without mercy. Patterson was shown to the elegant mansion of Andrew Hunter, Esq., for his headquarters, and Cadwallader was led to the beautiful residence of James L. Ranson, for his accommodation.

The Richmond Examiner has the following:

Two trains arrived in this city yesterday evening from Manassas, bringing together 170 sick and wounded soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees. The only thing particularly noticeable among our wounded is the frequency of wounds in the lower extremities, the feet and legs, which is easily accounted for, if we will recollect the loudness with which some Southern newspapers insisted on it that the Yankees fired *too high* in the battle of Bethel.—For weeks together after that fight, some newspapers, that ought to have known better, amused themselves with the manner in which the enemy pruned the tops of the pine trees in the Peninsula.

Perfectly reliable intelligence says that of Hampton's Legion thirteen were killed, and ninety seven wounded—seven mortally. Col. Hampton was slightly wounded. Gen. Smith was not killed, but is seriously wounded.

VIRGINIA TROOPS AND THEIR WIVES.—The Richmond Dispatch says that Virginia has already sent to the field as many volunteers as any other two States in the Confederacy. And a lady writes to that paper that the wheat has not been carried to the barns, and the women have to carry it sheaf by sheaf. Another lady writes that the ladies, hoes in hand, have taken to weeding corn; one of them, who had eleven hands working under her, weeded about 2500 hills on one day, and her sister beat that.

We don't know anything about weeding corn, but we do know that ladies here have taken their husbands' and brothers' places behind the counter, while they are off at the war.

Fayetteville Observer.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 8, 1861.

LETTERS FROM OUR VOLUNTEERS.

BULL'S RUN, July 23, 1861.

Dear Father:—

I received your letter, with that of mother's on last Sunday morning. I would have written as soon as I got back from Richmond, but have been so busy ever since, that I can't possibly write as often as I would like.

We left Danville, for Richmond, the Saturday after we were there. I had a tolerably hard time at it too. I was officer of the baggage guards, and did not get a bit of sleep or rest from Friday morning till Sunday morning about one o'clock. We then staid in the old Fair Grounds at Richmond till Tuesday evening about sundown, when we took the train for Winchester. The first train under command of Lieut. Col. Leach and the Major, started about half past six, and the second about an hour afterwards. I stayed with the Colonel; he asked me to stay and go with him and some other officers in a passenger car, attached to the second train. We travelled pretty well till about 10 o'clock, when the car I was on stopped with a sudden jerk that nearly knocked us down. I started out and found the whole road lined with soldiers. At first I thought we were attacked, but our train had run into the train before us, and smashed two of the cars loaded with Capt. Conelly's, Scott's, and Gilmer's Companies. We had some 7 or 8 hurt but not seriously. We had to stay here till after eight o'clock next morning, and reached Manassas about sundown the next day. When we arrived there we found the women and children from Fairfax Court House, passing by in crowds, running from the enemy. The camp was deserted with the exception of one New Orleans regiment left there to guard the baggage. We were to change cars here for Winchester, but Col. Kirkland concluded to offer our services to Gen. Beauregard, instead of going on to Johnston. Beauregard got back to the Junction about 9 o'clock, when he accepted us and promised to give us "a chance at them." We were up all night preparing, giving out cartridge and instructing the men how to load, till 4 o'clock, when we formed in columns and commenced our march for Bull's Run, a small stream about 4 miles from the Junction, where our forces had thrown up earth works the night before. We were first employed as skirmishers in a pine thicket on the left, for about an hour, when some of our scouts came in and reported the enemy about 40,000 strong, advancing directly on our centre. We were then called in and held as a reserve, on top of a hill about a mile from the ford. We were all resting, after our march, when we heard the roll of the kettle drum calling the men unto the trenches. We were then ordered on to the extreme left. As we were marching through an old field about three miles from the enemy they opened a battery of rifled cannon on us, but no one was hurt, although several of the men got suddenly sick about that time. We went across the field about a quarter of a mile, double quick, until we came to the creek, when we took up our position on a long rail fence. It was not long before the firing grew warm on our right, and occasionally some one of our men would fire at a Yankee, but we were not sure of killing any. The musketry was very heavy for a while, but our men gave them a bayonet charge which settled them for a time. The artillery went at it then and fought for about an hour, when the enemy sent in a flag of truce and got permission to bury their dead. The loss of our men in that fight was about 50 or 60 killed, wounded and missing, that of the enemy was 905 according to their own reports. We were ordered to shift up to the centre which was considered the most dangerous position on the whole line. We slept on our arms all night without interuption. The next morning we all went to work, with all the spades, shovels, and picks we could find, and by night felt tolerably secure. About 8 o'clock the pickets commenced firing and retreating, and every man had to run to his post. We were called to arms about a dozen times that night, but were not attacked after all. Everything was quiet on Saturday. Our men were burying the dead Yankees by hundreds; after they had got permission to bury their dead they would not do it. We all slept well on Saturday night, but on Sunday morning, about half past 8 o'clock, they opened on our centre, where companies from Forsyth and Stokes were entrenched. The shells burst all around us without doing any injury to any of us. A regiment of Alabamians was stationed just behind us in the woods, and one of the balls from the rifled battery passed directly over our heads and killed one of those men and wounded another. One passed within a foot of our flag staff which was planted on our breast-work; another struck our works, but we had made them so strong that it could not pass through. There was a very heavy column of the enemy directly in front of us all day, but did not advance close enough for us to fire into them. They kept up a continual fire of musketry on both our wings, but the principal attack was made on our left. Old Scott was there himself. The Yankees fought well but could not drive our men back. At about 4 o'clock we heard the men cheering on our left and Gen. Bonham with his staff came galloping up the line throwing up their hats and telling us that the Yankees were in full retreat. We no sooner heard it than our Colonel came dashing down the lines and ordered us in pursuit. We pitched out and formed a column, and pursued them about three miles, but they had the start of us too far for the 11th to overtake them. The Yankees left their baggage, gun wagons, and everything else in their retreat. The road was literally strewn with clothing, knapsacks, canteens and blankets and our cavalry were taking prisoners in every direction. Their loss is very heavy and it can not be less than 8,000, while ours, though large, is comparatively small.

I was at the Junction yesterday and saw abut six hundred prisoners on their way to Richmond. Capt. Wharton's company is out on picket guard and have just sent in two Yankees.—Corporal Hunter, the same who clerked for Mr. E. Belo, commanded the guard that brought them in.

We took all the enemy's artillery and about all their baggage wagons and horses. They brought in 108 horses yesterday.

I guess we are the dirtiest set you ever saw in your life. I have not changed clothes since I left Richmond, one week ago to-day. We have to sleep in the trenches with only a blanket on a board, if we can get it, if not, on the naked ground. It has rained three times since we have been here and you may know how we look. A well digger is no sight to what we are. I must close now, as we will have to march to Centreville this afternoon; it is about 5 or 6 miles from here, and the mud is about a foot deep.

P. S.—We do not march till to-morrow.

MANASSAS GAP, VA., July 23, 1861.

On last Thursday we met the enemy at a place called "Bull's Run," about four miles from Manassas, and repulsed them three times with a loss to ourselves of only six men killed, and nine wounded, while the enemy confess to a loss of about eight hundred killed & wounded. They sent a flag of truce to us and asked leave to bury their dead, which was granted, and it took them all the next day—Friday—to finish the task. But the greatest news is yet to come. The enemy fell back on Friday to Centreville, about eight miles from Manassas, and on Saturday were reinforced by 30,000 men under Gen. Patterson. This made their force about 90,000 altogether. We were reinforced about the same time by 15,000 men under Gen Johnston, and afterwards by Jackson's brigade of 5,000. Jeff. Davis came up from Richmond also with some 15,000 or 20,000 men, thus making our force about 65,000. On Sunday morning, just as I received your letter, the pickets came galloping in, announcing that the Yankees were advancing from Centreville to attack us, and in about ten minutes afterwards we heard the heavy thunders of their batteries about five miles on our left wing. Our line was stretched about 15 miles from Manassas to the north-west. Our regiment was placed immediately in the centre; it being the post of honor, and was given to us in order to compliment North Carolina for the bravery of her sons at Bethel Church. We had splendid entrenchments, and had a field battery of 5 cannon to support us where our company was placed as that was the spot where it was thought the enemy would tug and break through. Along the line of our regiment, other than where the Rifles were placed, there were about twelve or fifteen other pieces, loaded with canister, ready to belch forth death to the foe at every discharge. We had not waited long after the firing commenced before we saw the enemy marching in front of us at a distance of two and a half or three miles, arranging their line of battle. Their design was to attack our right, left, and centre simultaneously, with 20,000 men at each point, keeping 30,000 reserve. We had about 5,000 on our right, 5,000 on our centre, and some 15,000 on our left, as it was sherewdly suspected by General Beauregard that the grand blow would be made upon our left, that being the point most weakly defended by breastworks. The remainder of our troops were kept in reserve. About 9 o'clock the batteries in front of us were opened and the Yankees bombarded and cannonaded us till noon without cessation. The shells burst over us and all around us. Our entrenchments were struck by no less than 132 bombs and balls. The air was kept full of them flying in every diruction, but not a single man of our regiment was hurt. During all this time the enemy were too far distant for us to do anything with our muskets, and our cannon were not large enough to compete with the heavy Armstrong guns, and rifled cannon of the enemy; so we kept ourselves snug in our trenches watching the effect of the shells and balls, and getting so used to them that we could only laugh when one came too near, and declare that it was but a chance shot.

About noon, the grand assault was made upon the left, and then commenced the slaughter. The Yankees advanced in a solid body, and our troops held their fire until the enemy were within 100 yards and then they let fly. From this time on the thunders of cannon and musketry were incessant, and the battle became general.—The sky was clouded with smoke. Cavalry was galloping in every direction, and infantry from the reserve kept filing in at double quick as fast as they could go. This continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly the Major of our Regiment galloped along our lines, and taking off his hat, he waved it, shouting "The Yankees are flying, and our men have captured all their batteries."

Cheer after cheer burst from the North Carolina boys, who were wild with delight. It was true enough! The enemy had been repulsed at all points, and were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, leaving 30,000 killed and wounded upon the field. The order was next given for us to form into line, and pursue them. We did so with fixed bayonets, and at double quick. Three thousand of our Cavalry first galloped after them, and then our whole army of infantry and artillery rushed after the Cavalry. We could see the Yankees slipping it at 2.40 speed about a mile ahead of us. They threw away their guns, knapsacks, blankets, cartridge boxes, and oil cloths. They left their baggage wagons and horses. All their provisions were cast along side the road and they themselves scattered like frightened sheep. It was the grandest sight in the world to see 60,000 men flying before 40,000 all going it as hard as they could clip. We followed them two miles beyond Centerville, and our men then broke down with running, and we had to return. We reached our entrenchments about 9 o'clock at night, and then wrapped ourselves in our blankets to catch a few hours rest, after the excitements of the day. The next morning we were made aware of the magnitude of our victory,—30,000 of the enemy killed and wounded on the field, and left for us to bury and take care of; 6,000 of our men killed and wounded. The Sixth N. C. Regiment of State troops was nearly cut to pieces, and its Colonel, Chas. F. Fisher, shot through the brain, dead. Two South Carolina Regiments, two Virginia Regiments, one Mississippi and one Alabama Regiment, were also shot to pieces. One Regiment lost every officer it had from the rank of Captain up to Colonel; some of the South Carolina companies had only six men living when the battle was over.

The enemy was completely defeated. We captured all their cannon, 66 pieces including Sherman's famous rifled battery; 108 baggage wagons, hundreds of horses, all their provisions and ammunition. We took about 1,500 prisoners among whom were 36 field officers that we know of. Such was the great battle at Manassas. It will be a day long to be remembered in history.

A portion of our army is now pursuing the enemy towards Alexandria, and our Regiment leaves to night for the same place There will no doubt, be another battle there, as it is the key to Washington City; but we will be the conquerors as our boys are inspirited by victory, and the Yankees are disheartened by their utter and overwhelming defeat. I wish I had room to tell you all the incidents of the battle, but I must, per force, reserve the narrative till I return. It would take a good sized volume to tell the half I could tell.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A recent letter from Houston, Texas, says:

"We have now in Galveston under arms fifteen hundred men, and more companies in the place than one would imagine from the population. Major Van Dorn has command of this Department, and has gone energetically to work, throwing up batteries at Galveston, and arranging Flying Artillery, so as to be ready for any emergency. In twelve hours, ten thousand men can be thrown into Galveston with the greatest facility. The whole of Texas is under arms, and it would really do you good to see the class of men composing the different companies through the State. It comes as natural to them to carry arms as it does the Yankees to carry a walking cane, and they are, beyond all doubt, the best marksmen in America.

"We are daily looking for a force of 5,000 federal troops to land at Galveston, (or at least attempt it,) and only hope they will hurry up and give the boys from the Indian countries a chance to capture a few hundred Yankee scalps before the yellow fever wipes them out."

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

CLAIMS FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE Central Committee for Forsyth Count y desire all persons holding claims against the county for articles furnished the Committee, or for boarding or hauling Volunteers, &c., to present them to the Committee, which will meet every Monday morning, at the office of the Treasurer, to audit the bills and accounts.

According to the rules laid down by the Board of Claims at Raleigh, it is required that every bill must be minutely specified. Every item must state distinctly what it is for: If for tents, how many yards, price for goods and price for making. The same with clothing,—what price per yard; what for trimming, and what for making. Bills for Board must state time, date and names of parties boarded. Bills for Equipments, Board, Provisions and Transportation, each to be in separate bills.

But three District Committees have as yet made reports as to what is required per month in the'r Districts. The remainder are required to report at once. The Treasurer is instructed to pay no more allowance to families, as many have been sent with orders, but alone to the Treasurer of the District Committee, who is to draw monthly the amount required for his District.

☞ COUNTY BONDS for one hundred dollars each, running from one to five years, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with interest coupons attached, payable every 1st of July, and receivable also as County Taxes, can still be had on application to the Treasurer of the Central Committee.

E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
E. BELO,
L. BELO
H. A. HOLDER. } Central Committee.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1861.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford vs. Alfred Pettiford, } Attachment levied on Land.

Is this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

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Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

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THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment.—Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places:

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" RALPH GORRELL.—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.